

CIO TO ACT TODAY FOR STATE PROGRAM

—See Page 3

Lehman Cites China's Right to Shore Isles

Quemop and Matsu at all times belonged to China, and for the U. S. to say it is going to defend, or rather take, these islands is to say we will commit aggression, Sen Herbert H. Lehman said yesterday.

Interviewed by working reporters over the Citizens Union Searchlight TV program, Lehman said, "What President Eisenhower did when he unleashed Chiang Kai-shek was say [to China] 'You can't attack Formosa' at the same time giving Chiang Kai-shek the right to attack the mainland. That is entering a civil war. . . .

"If we say, 'You can't attack Formosa,' we certainly have no right to say to Chiang Kai-shek, 'You can do anything you want in regard to attacking the mainland.'"

Senator Lehman declared it an "extremely dangerous thing" to enter into "a binding treaty with Chiang Kai-shek, whose interests are completely different from our own."

He pointed out he had voted against the treaty.

A reporter asked if the President didn't have the powers anyway, without the resolution. Granting the President had extensive authority, Sen. Lehman nevertheless declared that "this resolution goes far beyond" that, and that it "gave authority to do an unconstitutional thing."

It gave the President the right to commit aggression, said Lehman, who reminded his audience that only the Congress has the power to declare war. "I do not favor—I am strongly opposed—to anything in the nature of aggression on our part in regard to Quemoy and Matsu," he said.

Lehman claimed there are "not many people in our country who oppose our defense of Formosa—certainly I don't—if attacked." But, he said, Quemoy and Matsu are a "completely different" issue. He believed Quemoy is about as close to the mainland as Staten Island is to New York.

In answer to another query, Lehman said he thought publication of the Yalta papers was "unfortunate and unnecessary" as it caused "friction between us and our allies, which made it more difficult to combat the Communist menace."

Matusow Victims Need 'New Chance,' Brownell Says

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., said today the government owes a "new chance" to any persons harmed by the testimony of turn-about witnesses like Harvey Matusow. But Brownell, in a televised interview with Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NJ), rejected arguments that the FBI should end its practice of paying informers to testify in court against suspected subversives.

Manhattan, B'klyn Mopping Up in Sub Drive

They've reached their goals—countywide—in Manhattan and Brooklyn in the current Worker circulation campaign, but local groups in the two counties that have not done so are still plugging away to complete by April 3. And some groups that have completed are going ahead for more.

The big Manhattan story is Harlem. A couple of weeks ago, that key area was not in the campaign at all—in fact, hadn't been in any for the past few years. By last Friday, it had obtained 97 Worker subs and 7 for

the Daily Worker—or just a few short of 50 percent for each.

They planned some concentrated driving for this past weekend in the area, and again for next weekend, and some more in-between. We don't know at this writing the results of this past weekend's activity, but a spokesman for the Harlem campaign was emphatic:

"We're going to get our 200 Worker subs and 20 for the Worker by April 3," she declared.

As a sample of a group that hit its target, and is still at it, take Brooklyn's Brighton area. They reached the goal of 100

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UAW Parley Opens on Themes Of Peace and Job Security

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Walter Reuther warned that "nobody can win a war fought with atomic and H-bombs," as he opened the convention of the CIO United Auto Workers this morning, and declared that the union's major bargaining demand for a guaranteed annual wage

Harriman Warns GOP On Rent Law

GOV. AVERELL Harriman yesterday accused Upstate Republican legislators of "outrageous procedure" in their insistence to decontrol rents in areas outside of New York City. He pledged in a television interview over WABD to fight "for upstate New York just as hard as I have for New York City."

The Governor would not comment when asked whether he would veto the rent bill in its present form, but said he would make every effort to change it.

In discussing parts of his legislative program backed by labor unions, the Governor repeated his determination to call a special session of the legislature to get action. The program includes, raising unemployment benefits from \$30 to \$36 weekly, memorializing Congress in support of a \$1.25 minimum wage law, reducing from 20 to 15 weeks the required work time for qualifying for job insurance benefits, and extending job insurance to 500,000 small business employees, now uncovered.

Gov. Harriman said Republican legislators were affected by "pressure from outside sources" in areas where "tenants were not well organized." Of his program as a whole he said he and the Democratic Party "made our campaign pledges, and I will see to the best of my ability that they are carried out."



WALTER REUTHER

Farm Leader Dies at 72

ERWINNA, Penna., March 27.—Joseph Tenin, prominent Bucks County farmers' leader, was stricken on his farm Friday following a cerebral hemorrhage and died last night. He was 72 and apparently in vigorous health.

A friend of the late Ella Reeves Bloor, Tenin was an outstanding fighter in progressive circles. In the early 1930's, he led the farmers during the so-called "penny sales" struggles against evictions and foreclosures. He was a long-time reader of the Daily Worker and the Morning Freiheit.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 10:30 in Frenchtown, New Jersey. At 3 p.m. his body will be interred in the Washington Dean cemetery near New Brunswick.

Tenin is survived by his wife, Tanya.

is based on the concept that peace must be preserved and full employment should be as possible in peacetime as in war.

The UAW president, facing showdown negotiations with General Motors and Ford immediately after the convention adjourns, spent the first third of his keynote speech on the issue of peace.

There was nothing in Reuther's

Walter Reuther's Report—See Page 5

speech or in his printed 300-page report on how he proposes that the big powers could reach peace. But the fact that collective bargaining strategy made it necessary for Reuther to highlight the problem of peace at this convention is clearly something new and an admission that the threat of war and higher living standards don't mix.

Reuther also alerted the delegates to the possibility that the union may have to strike one or more of the big powers in the industry before breaking through on the guaranteed annual wage, but he also expressed the hope that this would not be necessary.

PROTEST VOTED

No sooner were the delegates seated than they had a grim reminder of the oppressive atmosphere in which they are meeting. Informed that four of the delegates of Canada's Ford Local 200 were denied the right to cross the border to attend the convention, the 3,100 delegates unanimously voted for a resolution to protest to the American authorities. Local 200 only recently concluded its militant 113-day-long strike at the Ford plant in Windsor.

The convention, to meet here for six days, was greeted by one of this winter's most severe snowstorms.

Observing that throughout the world the people are worrying over the question of peace, Reuther said "The question of peace transcends every other question that we face as free people. When we heard that our country has the H-bomb and when we learned that Russia has the H-bomb, at that point in human history the question of peace became a condition of survival."

After picturing the power and horror of the new weapons and asserting the right of the union to "make a contribution" towards preservation of peace, Reuther went on:

"What god is a higher wage if our great cities are in ashes? What is the future of our children unless mankind finds a way to prevent the use of these terrible weapons of destruction?"

The struggle for peace, he continued, "is inseparably tied together with the struggle for social

Strike Vote Authorized By Ford Local

By WILLIAM ALLAN

CLEVELAND, March 27.—A mass meeting of 2,000 Ford workers, members of Local 1250 of the CIO United Auto Workers, voted today to authorize a strike vote this week among the 3,000 workers at Ford's plant here.

The issue is speedup, the firing of seven UAW members, and the 30-day suspension of 10 others.

In a special edition of the local's newspaper under the slogan, "We Will Fight," the paper relates, "On Friday, Feb. 25, Vincenty Lalko, a hoist operator, was disciplined for not operating a hoist fast enough."

Ford wanted output of 75 Ford 6's and 67 eight-cylinders while maximum normal production had been 60 Ford "6's" and 48 eight-cylinders.

The Ford workers on the dock in Engine Plant 1 walked out, with workers in all three plants joining with them, as a protest on their own unsolved grievances, particularly speedup.

The workers returned to work while 26 points of grievance were being negotiated. On March 9, the company proceeded to discharge and suspend both union officers and rank and file members on the charge of giving leadership and aiding and abetting a walkout. The afternoon shift walked out again.

Again the workers went back to work, and speedup slackened, according to the Local 1250 newspaper.

Today's mass meeting was attended by over 2,000 Ford workers from the Ford engine, foundry and stamping plants, who are all members of Local 1250.

The 15th constitution UAW convention here unanimously adopted a motion to be sent to Washington protesting the barring by immigration authorities of four delegates from Ford Local 20, Windsor, Canada.

For a number of conventions this discrimination against some UAW delegates from Canada has been practiced by the U. S. immigration authorities, despite repeated protests.

justice." Therefore, he added, "What we do at the bargaining table is inseparably tied together with the basic struggle, with how our people and the other people in the world can preserve peace."

"The only way we can live in peace is to fight for a world in

(Continued on Page 4)

Case of the Indian Killed in Korea, Denied Burial in U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—When John Marshall Harlan takes the oath of office Monday and ascends the Supreme Court bench, the strange case of Sgt. John Rice may be reopened.

Rice, an Indian, was killed while defending the Pusan bridgehead in Korea five years ago. A Sioux City, Ia., cemetery refused to bury him after graveside services because of color restrictions.

President Truman then arranged to have Rice buried in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery with full military honors. Mrs. Rice, who is white, sued the cemetery for \$180,000. She claimed mental distress and humiliation.

The Iowa courts ruled against her and the U. S. Supreme Court divided four to four on

High Court May Rule on Obligations of U.S., State Governments Under UN Charter

the issue. This left standing the lower court decision, at least temporarily.

One of several issues raised by the sergeant's widow was that the cemetery action violated provisions for human rights in the United Nations Charter, a treaty that had been approved by the U. S. Senate.

With Harlan filling the late Justice Robert H. Jackson's vacancy on the bench, observers believe there is a good chance the Supreme Court will reconsider the case. In the past the tribunal has resolved split decisions whenever possible. This is necessary to set up legal standards for the lower courts.

In her appeal to the high court, Mrs. Rice relied on constitutional grounds. She asserted she was denied due process of law, fundamental human rights, and equal protection of the law.

The Iowa Supreme Court did not pass on the treaty issue. It said the UN Charter had no bearing. It quoted a Michigan court edict that the Charter's provisions for racial equality "are merely indicative of a desirable social trend and an objective devoutly to be desired by well-thinking peoples. . . ."

The Supreme Court affirmed the Iowa ruling last November. It also shied away from the

treaty question and may do so again if it decides to reconsider the case. Mrs. Rice has asked for a rehearing.

The case figured in Senate debate on Harlan's confirmation. Some of his critics took the position that four justices had demonstrated belief that the UN Charter overrides domestic law. They said Harlan has been associated with international groups and therefore will become the "swing man" on the treaty issue.

Some Senators said his appointment by President Eisenhower emphasized a need for a constitutional amendment like that proposed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R-O). Bricker would limit the effectiveness of treaties as domestic law.

Hungary Will Increase Aid to Small Peasants

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 27.—Hungarian Communist Party secretary Matyas Rakosi has promised greater supports to peasants individually working farm land, it was disclosed today.

Rakosi told a Budapest meeting of Party district secretaries that 70 percent of Hungarian soil still is being tilled by individually working peasants.

"Because we want to develop the cooperative movement on a strictly voluntary basis," Rakosi said, "there will continue to be hundreds of thousands of individually working peasants for decades to come."

Although he stressed a need for further support for such peasants, he said Hungary must not forget that the final aim is the development of farm cooperatives.

Rakosi promised independent peasants all the help they need to raise production, "as long as cooperatives are not attractive enough to make them decide voluntarily to join."

Jewish Leaders In USSR Urge A-H Bomb Ban

Eight Jewish religious leaders of the Soviet Union have signed an appeal for the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia reported in its March 18 issue.

The rabbis listed are: Moscow, S. M. Schliffer; Kiev, Panich; Odessa, I. Diment; Riga, Maslyansky; Kutasi (Georgia), K. D. Yelashvili; Minsk, Berger; Vilna, I. Rabinowitch, and Kaunas, Vorkul.

Powell to Go To Bandung 'Definitely'

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) is definitely going to the Africa-Asia conference opening on April 18 in Bandung, Indonesia despite the original opposition of the State Department.

Powell will go as a guest of the Indonesian government. Powell announced that a number of Negro newspaper representatives will cover the Bandung meeting including Louis Lautier and Ethel Payne of the Chicago Defender.

After its initial opposition the Administration has now put Air Force transportation facilities at Powell's disposal for the trip.

The Africa-Asia conference will be attended by 30 nations with over half the population of the world. These will include China. The proposed agenda of the conference will take up the blight of racialism and colonialism.

Bulganin Greets Ike on Parley: George Sees Soviet Willing

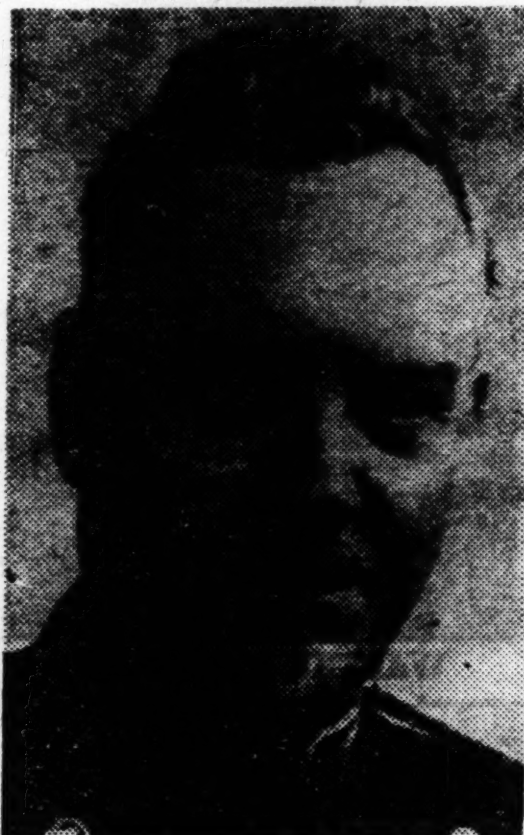
Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin has welcomed the statement of President Eisenhower agreeing to the idea of a Big Four conference. A Tass correspondent on Saturday asked Bulganin for the attitude of the Soviet government to the view expressed by the President at his press conference about a conference. Bulganin replied in two sentences:

"The Soviet government, as before, takes a positive attitude toward the idea of conference of the great powers expressed by the President of the United States if there is envisaged a conference that would contribute to the lessening of tension in international relations."

"In this connection, it may be pointed out first of all that the Soviet Government already has proposed to hold in the nearest future a conference of the four powers at which it would be possible to settle the question of the Austrian state treaty."

The State Department in Washington immediately authorized a statement saying:

"We are carefully studying the implications of Premier Bulganin's statement. In general we welcome it as a sign that the Soviet government is receptive to President



BULGANIN

it useful to hold future discussions."

Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Bulganin's statement "indicates a Russian willingness to discuss important political issues." It was Senator George last week who proposed to Eisenhower that the President support a Big Four conference at the earliest possible time.

Press agency dispatches from Moscow yesterday said that the western embassies considered Bulganin's move a strong indication of the Soviet government's determination to bring about a relaxation of international tension. They also said it showed that the Soviet initiative for ending the Formosa crisis was continuing. Finally the western spokesmen in Moscow said the Soviet move showed they were confident that German rearmament could be prevented through big power negotiations.

'13' Cite Proof of Matusow Confession

By HARRY RAYMOND

Proof that Harvey Matusow lied as a prosecution witness in the 1952 Smith Act trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 associates can be found in the record of the six-weeks hearing before Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock, independent of Matusow's sworn recantation, Harry Sacher, attorney for the 13, declared in a 100-page brief filed with the court during weekend.

Sacher asserted in his brief for a new trial that testimony during the hearings showed Matusow, former FBI informer, had lied on eight vital points in the trial.

The new trial motion, Sacher contended, did not rest solely on

Matusow's recantations, but also on "an objective demonstration of the falsity of Matusow's testimony."

"It is a difficult thing, we appreciate, for the prosecution to acknowledge that it has made use of perjured testimony," Sacher wrote, "regardless of whether the use has been knowing or unknowing."

Sacher made a detailed analysis of the testimony of Roy Cohn, former assistant U.S. attorney, who Matusow charged coached him to fabricate testimony, and of other assistant prosecutors who aided in preparing Matusow as a witness. The defense brief showed how the Matusow falsehoods evolved egg-to-chick fashion.

Sacher urged that the hearing showed Matusow's recantations were corroborated by independent evidence.

Prosecutor J. Edward Lumbard, in a lengthy brief opposing the new trial motion, argued that the "irresistible lure" of headlines and

money from the book, "False Witness," led Matusow to swear he lied in the Flynn trial. The prosecutor, however, failed to answer Matusow's sworn testimony that he lied for money and newspaper notoriety in the trial and before congressional committees.

Sacher refused to go into any psychological explanations. His brief and 13 charts, showing development of testimony at the hearing, pounded home the fact that Matusow admitted he lied and that Matusow's recantations were corroborated by additional evidence.

Lumbard argued that even if Matusow's entire trial testimony was stricken out, there remained sufficient proof that the 13 defendants had violated the Smith Act.

Sacher accompanied his brief with a letter to Judge Dimock requesting he hear oral argument on the legal points raised in the motion for a new trial. Lumbard is apparently seeking to avoid oral argument.

People Won't Ratify Nazi Arms, French Paper Tells Country

As the French Senate yesterday endorsed the Paris pacts to rearm West Germany the Sunday L'Humanite, Communist Party newspaper carried banner headlines proclaiming: "The Paris Accords Will Never Be Ratified by the People."

The Senate voted 184 to 110 to

establish the so-called Western European Union with participation of

For comment, See Today Abroad, page 5)

a new Wehrmacht. Only the signature of President Rene Coty was

Job Hopes Wane After Factory Fire

SLOATSBURG, N. Y., March 27.—Julius Rutberg, president of the Ramapo Piece Dye Works, the largest of two employing firms housed in the century-old mill which, with most of its machinery, was burned March 19, told the Daily Worker reporter yesterday: "We're through in Sloatsburg. We're going out of here."

The stricken town, particularly the 220 or more workers among the town's 2,200 residents, had been sustained during the last week by reassurances that Rutberg was arranging to build anew in Sloatsburg.

By six months, Rutberg had told a few workers, he would have the dye works operating again. The news spread quickly and although overwhelmed by the problem of where to get work and how to manage meanwhile, when one paycheck was gone by the time another was due, workers and their wives told reporters confidently: "Of course in six months, eight at most, the mill will be going here again."

"Won't this be pretty hard on the workers?" Rutberg was asked. "We're trying to place everyone," Rutberg replied, although admittedly there is no other industry in Sloatsburg. Asked how he was attempting to "place" everyone, he said wearily all he knew was that he'd tried to start over again in Sloatsburg, but "there's no place here, there's only a shell left."

needed to formalize French ratification.

A dispatch from Bonn, Germany yesterday said the first division of West Germany's Wehrmacht, if all goes as scheduled, won't be ready for another 18 months and it will take two and a half years to three years to create the 500,000-men force.

Though the West Germany parliament has also ratified rearmament about 16 bills covering details of the process must be passed before the soldiers get their uniforms. The dispatches estimated that it would take six months to get the entire program through the parliament.

Meanwhile Bonn authorities were reported most anxious to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union about reunification of Germany. There was considerable excitement created by the Soviet premier Bulganin's statement greeting Eisenhower's remarks on holding a Big Four conference.

Hearings on Brewery Bias Today

The State Commission Against Discrimination over the weekend ordered open hearings in a discrimination complaint case against a brewery union, bringing into the open a fight which has simmered for three years. It is the first time a hearing has been ordered for a labor union and is one of not more than seven such hearings in the 10-year history of SCAD.

The defendant union is the AFL-Bottlers and Drivers Union, Local 1345, and the complaint was brought by 15 Negro workers against the local and its president, Alfred P. Dunn.

Dating back to 1951, when a number of community groups, including the Negro Labor Council,

the New York Urban League and the African Nationalist Movement, began pressuring for more Negro brewery workers, the cited local has been a stumbling block to increasing the number of Negroes in the industry.

The hearing is scheduled for today at 10 a. m. in the commission's office, 270 Broadway. Three commissioners will conduct the hearing. Commissioner Elmer Carter being disqualified for having handled the informal negotiations. On the basis of their findings the commissioners can issue a cease and desist order and have it enforced in the courts.

It is expected that the request for the April 15 adjournment will be granted.

CIO TO ACT TODAY FOR STATE PROGRAM



HOLLANDER

Urge Special Albany Session On School Aid

Gov. Harriman's veto of state aid to education bills because they discriminate against New York City schools was praised by the Teachers Union, in a letter to Harriman, which also urged a special session by the Legislature, if necessary, to pass laws "giving equitable treatment for all the children of the state."

The union's letter, sent last Friday, follows:

"Dear Gov. Harriman:

"The Executive Board of the Teachers Union, at its regular weekly meeting last night, voted unanimously to express support for your announced determination to veto the bills for emergency state aid to education that discriminate against New York City schools. It is indeed an astounding and indefensible thing for the Republican majority of the Legislature to slash your meager request—specifically the \$3,500,000 for non-English-speaking classes; \$1,500,000 for classes for physically and mentally handicapped pupils; and \$1,000,000 for the day care center program for children of working mothers.

"When your Executive Budget was issued, the Teachers Union criticized these requests as wholly inadequate to the needs of our children. Parents and teachers were bitterly disappointed by your failure to set your sights higher, for they had looked forward to a more realistic estimate and sympathetic approach to the fiscal problems of the New York City schools.

"We cannot help but feel that had your budget provided at least for the proposals submitted by Mayor Wagner (whose program was, as he himself admitted, far less than the actual need), it would have been more difficult if not impossible, for the Republican majority to slash your request to the unacceptable pittance of \$3,000,000 in added state aid for New York City schools.

"The Teachers Union agrees that the Legislature should remain in session or be called back for a special session if it adjourns without adopting a policy of equitable treatment for all the children of the state."

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Legislative Battle Urged On 5 Demands

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 27.—The State CIO legislative conference tomorrow, which will hear Gov. Harriman and Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, will demand that the 1955 session act on a whole series of labor and social welfare issues profoundly affecting the security of 15,000,000 citizens of Empire State.

Aroused by reactionary obstructionism of the GOP-controlled legislature and disappointed at the failure of the Harriman Administration to open an all-out struggle on unemployment insurance improvements, minimum wage laws and rent control protections, the CIO last week called on Gov. Harriman "immediately to summon" the legislature "back in special session" until it "properly discharged its responsibilities to the people."

Harriman, it was learned, is seriously considering he may even support the CIO suggestion at the labor meeting today. His chief concern, aside from the emasculated rent bill recommended by the Republican Party, is the bottling up of fundamental proposals advanced by labor to head off the growing jobless crisis. Thus far, not a single Democratic-sponsored measure against depression threats, has been reported out by the GOP-dominated committees.

Stung by the CIO attack on the record, Republican leaders led by Speaker Oswald D. Heck, tried hard over the weekend to divert public mobilization against its Big Business program. Heck charged that Harriman had "teamed up" with the CIO "to give the people a false impression" of the legislature.

He threw out "as fact" to prove that the Republicans had advanced

EAST SIDE LEADERS TO TAKE DEMAND FOR STRONGER RENT CONTROL LAW TO ALBANY

New York East Side leaders will go to Albany March 30 to confer with Governor Averell Harriman on the need for stronger rent legislation. The delegation next Wednesday was authorized by the Housing Committee of the Lower East Side Planning Council at a special meeting on March 30, according to the neighborhood paper, East Side News in its March 26 issue.

The newspaper account of the meeting said that 31 East Side organizations, representing settlement houses, churches, tenant organizations and civic groups, were present at the Grand Street Settlement to plan for a stronger Rent Law. The meeting decided to send a telegram to the Governor urging him not to sign a weak rent law, and supporting his fight for stronger controls. Another telegram was sent to Rent Administrator Charles Abrams commending him on his

courageous fight to save and strengthen rent control.

Three thousand letters, addressed to the Governor, were distributed to the organizations present at the special meeting. The letters support the Administration's rent control program and urge him to bring the fight to the people, and not give in to the "Landlord Lobby." The letters were prepared in both English and Spanish, and will be brought to Albany, signed, to be presented to the Governor, indicating the concern and desire of the people living on the East Side.

Speaking for the Committee, Dora Tannenbaum, chairman of the Lower East Side Planning Council, explained, "We cannot be satisfied with the same rent law that presently exists. It is filled with loopholes and must be improved. It is important for the Governor to know the strong feeling of the people on this issue and that they support him in

his fight for stronger controls."

Latest reports from Albany indicate that the Republicans plan to further weaken the present law, making the March 30 delegation even more vital. The Committee expects at least 25 East Side leaders to go to Albany to present the thousands of personally signed letters to Governor Harriman. Joining Dora Tannenbaum and Charles Cook, chairman of the Housing Committee, will be the Rev. C. Kilmer Myers of the St. Augustine's Chapel, the Rev. Wayne White of the Church of All Nations, Mrs. Frances Goldin, Coordinator of four East Side Tenant Councils, and many others.

Over the weekend thousands of letters were signed and collected to present to Harriman. The Churches, Settlement Houses and Civic Groups reported enthusiastic responses to the personal appeal to the Governor to fight for a stronger rent law.

"affirmative acts," such as COP measures as the "humanizing" personal income tax laws which give reductions for child care, medical expenses and the aged and blind.

But Heck failed to point out that the 10 percent "forgiveness" tax levy—opposed by Harriman—was essentially a concession to high income brackets at the expense of the majority of the people.

The Republican Speaker even suggested that his party proposal to enact laws giving state authorization and control over union welfare funds—one of the anti-labor sneak bills in the legislature—was an "affirmative" act to help the people.

LABOR PROGRAM

The CIO has been under rank-and-file pressure to open up an attack against legislative slowdowns on a host of labor-advocated measure. They include:

• A joint resolutions memorializing Congress to raise the Federal minimum wage law from 75

cents to \$1.25 an hour.

• Increasing the unemployment insurance weekly benefits from \$30 to \$36.

• Reducing the number of weeks for jobless benefit eligibility from 20 to 15 weeks.

• Expanding unemployment insurance to cover workers in plants employing one or more workers.

• Full controls throughout the state of rents and stronger protection against evictions and "voluntary" leases which allow new rent gouges.

The CIO parley tomorrow will probably organize a week-long concentration of unionists here to conduct a vigorous lobby for passage of these bills. What bothers CIO leaders is the inactivity of the Harriman regime to force a favorable report on them by COP committees. It is apparent that such an achievement is not easy; but unionists think that Harriman should go before the people with a program of action that would rally New Yorkers—upstate and in New York City—behind his program in the final weeks of the session. So far, the Governor has done little to exploit Republican obstruction except in his special message for rent control.

Assemblyman Frank Rosetti, East Harlem Democrat, who has a bill to reduce the jobless aid period to 15 weeks, will probably move tomorrow night or Tuesday for discharge of his measure from Rules Committee. An expected motion last week when AFL actors, stagehands, carpenters and other craft and seasonal workers affected by this measure lobbied in legislative corridors, was not forthcoming.

The biggest fight on the floor of

both houses this week will center around the rent bills sponsored by Republicans. While all workers and tenants are vitally affected by decontrol and new rent hike openings in that program, the steel, auto and electrical workers in Erie and Niagara counties are the worst hit. They have been completely and permanently decontrolled in one-and-two family houses with "optional" recontrol by local legislative bodies if they live in three-or-more-unit dwellings.

The CIO auto workers, electrical union and railroad brotherhoods are expected to bring up contingents of members this week to wage a last-ditch fight against these decontrols and spur Democratic legislators to keep the debate going until their fight is won.

Should the Republicans go through with their anti-labor and decontrol program, labor will demand that Gov. Harriman keep the session going "until constructive action" has been taken on all those bills.

Rejects Hoover Plan to Cut Vets' Medical Care

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chairman Olin E. Teague (D-Tex) of the House Veterans Committee today rejected nearly all of the Hoover Commission's proposed changes in veterans' medical care and benefits.

The commission, headed by former President Hoover, had proposed among other things that the Veterans Administration stop building hospitals and close 19 of those it now operates. It also called for tighter controls on free veterans hospitalization.

Labor Party Mobilizes Support

The American Labor Party, in a telegram to Louis Hollander, State President of the CIO, pledged its support today to the demand of the CIO for a special session of the State Legislature to enact a five-point program, which the CIO regards as "priority issues in the interest of the whole community."

"The initiative of the CIO on these issues," declared Morris Goldin, Executive Secretary of the American Labor Party, in a special call to ALP clubs, "must be backed by the widest community support, and the ALP must do its share immediately to fully back

these proposals."

Club leaders were urged to undertake the following action:

1—Messages to Harriman backing up the CIO's demand for a special session of the Legislature.

2—Messages to Louis Hollander, President of the State CIO, pledging ALP support for their program and for any action they may undertake to secure that program.

3—Visits to local legislators urging them to publicly declare their support for the CIO demands.

As UAW Meets: Speedup Spirals Auto Profits

By WILLIAM ALLAN

CLEVELAND, O., March 27.—Chrysler Corporation wrung more profits out of its workers in the first two months of 1955 than in the entire year of 1954, was one of the news items that met the 3,100 UAW delegates as they opened their 15th Constitutional Convention here, Sunday, March 27. High on the agenda will be contract and wage talks in all the big auto companies in 1955.

Net profit after taxes for 1954 for Chrysler was \$18,516,770. In 1954, General Motors sweated out of its workers \$820,000,000.

Local 600, UAW-CIO in its union paper "Ford Facts" estimated that Ford Motor made over \$200,000,000 in 1954.

To get this record breaking high profits, the auto Big Three have really speeded up the men and women who man the assembly and production lines.

This high rate of production if carried through to the end of this year, could produce some eight and a half million cars. Estimates are that five and half million can be sold and most of these will be produced by July or August.

Daily and in many ways the auto workers are resisting this speedup and mad race for car output that obviously is working them out of jobs and returning the industry to six months work and six months layoffs for many.

At the Ford plant in Monroe just last week the workers hit the bricks there on a speedup beef. Several weeks ago General Motors "Big Fisher" plant in Flint saw the workers battling company attacks on their working conditions.

At Chrysler's Dodge plant, the UAW-CIO newspaper of Local 3 on March 12 charges in an article by President Joe Cheal and vice-president Pat Quinn that "what

started out like a reasonable and cooperative management at the start of the model has turned into one of the most vicious and unprincipled management's in the auto industry." The Dodge UAW leaders were castigating Dodge management for disciplining workers who fail to make excessive production standards, act without consultation with the union.

A score of UAW locals have been forced to threaten strike action to check the mad production race.

The Chrysler convention delegates as they read the headlines that told them of Chrysler's bragging about profits, will recall the remarks of President "Tex" Colbert before the Chrysler UAW conference last year in Detroit.

There Colbert with a "tear" in his voice called on the union delegates to help the company cut costs and improve efficiency on the

1955 model so that Chrysler could "compete."

None of the Big Three of course are rushing now to union meetings to tell of their profits or offer to meet the UAW's demands for a Guaranteed Annual Wage, call in pay for 40 hours, 11.6 cents an hour wage increase, 25 percent increase in pensions, improved overtime pay, FEPC in the contract coming up, and all the other demands.

Some sources say that the CAW would cost management about a dime an hour per worker and that the package the UAW is asking would run about 45 to 50 cents. The union puts no price tag on the demands. But after looking at how the Big Three are doing on the 1955 model and how they did in 1954, it is clear that comments from company spokesmen about being unable to meet the union's demands financially are nothing but a stall.

Sponsors of FEPC in Senate Fail to Have Hearings Called

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 27.—A member of the Senate Labor Committee said today that no hearings, or any other action has been scheduled on the Humphrey-Lehman FEPC bill referred to the committee on Feb. 1.

It is known that the Democratic majority on the committee have been figuring out ways to organize for such a hearing but have not been able to do anything in nearly two months.

The thirteen members of the Senate Labor committee include nine Senators who are already on record as sponsors of the

Humphrey-Lehman FEPC bill. They are:

Herbert Lehman (D-NY)
Irving Ives (R-NY)
John Kennedy (D-Mass)
Pat McNamara (D-Mich)
James E. Murray (D-Mont)
William A. Purtell (R-Conn)
Alexander Smith (R-NJ)
Matthew Neely (D-W Va)
Paul Douglas (D-Ill)

Obviously if these nine were to act with vigor and determination, they could compel the Senate Labor Committee, of which they are members, to hold hearings and report favorably on a bill they are sponsoring.

UAW Sounds Peace Theme

(Continued from Page 1)

which the world can live in peace. It is in that spirit that we have planned what we are going to do at the bargaining table."

PRODUCTIVE POWER

Reuther then developed the point he has stressed many times in the past—that America has the productive power to provide far more of the needs of the people, and that "automation," the current "economic revolution," can become a blessing if geared to the needs of the people. He thereupon called for a "shift" to a contest in the world on the provision of the "positive" needs of the people "from a contest of negative values" between what he called the "free world" and the Communist world.

After developing in detail the soundness of the demand for the annual wage, Reuther said: "Why can't we have full employment in peacetime? We ask a simple question and we demand an answer to this question. If we can have full employment in war why can't we have full employment in peace making the good things of life? We can. We have

the know how; we have the resources and we have the manpower. All we need to demonstrate is that we have the courage and will. That is precisely the element that we intend to supply in increasing measure at the bargaining table in 1955."

Reuther spent some time to show that General Motors and Ford are two companies that have profited most from automation. He observed that while GM's wages dropped 5.5 percent in 1954 from the previous year, the company's profits rose 34.8 percent for the same period. The year's profits from GM (before taxes) came to \$1,645,000,000, Reuther said. He computed the earnings of GM president Harlowe Curtice from wages and bonuses at \$329 an hour and those of Alfred Sloan of GM's board from salaries and dividends at \$2,178 an hour and added, "No one can say that any man is worth 150 times another man working for the same company. No one is that much better than the other fellow."

"The Guaranteed Annual Wage is an important move in achieving

full production and full employment in peacetime," said Reuther, and he asked:

"Now, where is this job going to be done if we don't do it at the bargaining table? If we don't make a start in the industries where automation progress has gone forward at the fastest speed of acceleration, then where should it start?"

"I say to the strongest union in the richest industry, the place to make this start is in the General Motors and Ford Motor Co. in 1955."

This is where he won his biggest applause.

The Reuther Administration has not, however, indicated much new on the long-standing struggle in this union for a Negro in its top leadership.

At a mass pre-convention caucus rally of the pro-administration forces attended by more than 2,000 delegates, the steering committee and Reuther personally named regional directors Leonard Woodcock and Norman Matthews for the two additional vice-presidencies recommended. The caucus was committed to supporting the election of a lily-white board of 19 regional directors and six officers despite a warning from one of the Negro leaders in the rightwing caucus. Horace Sheffield, president of the Ford production foundry unit and chairman of the convention's credentials committee, took the floor at the mass caucus to warn that "the rightwing caucus is on trial" on the issue of including Negro leaders.

Speaking in response to a statement by Reuther that the caucus steering committee has "given consideration" to the election of a Negro as vice-president, Sheffield observed that when the names are dropped into a hat, Negro names are never pulled out.

He further warned that unless the rightwing caucus "becomes unconcerned with the color of a man's skin, in a couple of years it will become embarrassing for the rightwing caucus." Sheffield concluded, however, by still supporting the rightwing caucus—for Woodcock and Matthews.

The convention began deliberations on resolutions, picking first those least likely to bring controversy.

Bill Aimed at Barring Negroes Backfires in Miss.

By Federated Press

JACKSON, Miss.—Thousands of white Mississippians face disfranchisement in the coming Democratic primary, as the inadvertent results of legislation designed to disfranchise "just Negroes."

Consternation at backfiring of the measure was expressed in a dispatch by Kenneth Toler, Mississippi bureau chief of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

"The situation arises from a constitutional amendment raising the educational qualifications of electors in order to check—if not actually prevent—the registration of Negroes," he wrote. "As it turns out, the amendment . . . has caught thousands of white citizens."

Failure to implement the legislation with measures establishing testing and registration procedures has disqualified all voters who have registered this year as the May 2 deadline approaches. "What makes it worse is that the delay is deliberate," Toler revealed. "It is to block those Negroes who might be able to qualify by complying with tests which many whites admit they couldn't pass."

Lawmakers from the "heavily Negro-populated counties" oppose retroactive implementation legislation "as it will defeat the purpose of their present delaying tactics," Toler disclosed further.

The insatiable greed of the local Dixiecrats in seeking new voting restrictions against Negroes was pointed up in this item of Toler's dispatch:

"An indication how the former amendment blocked many Negroes is shown in a recent survey disclosing less than 25,000 Negroes among the estimated 525,000 qualified electors in Mississippi."

To whittle away at this handful of Negro voters, the new tests would require a voter to read and write any section of the state constitution, give a "reasonable interpretation thereof and demonstrate a reasonable understanding of the duties and obligations of

citizenship. . . In addition to that written examination, the county register is required to determine the applicant's qualifications to register by propounding suitable questions to be answered under oath by the applicant."

Prior to the new provision, Toler reported, a person was required to interpret any section of the constitution pointed out by the registrar. "Few whites were ever confronted with that requirement as a condition to becoming qualified electors," he added.

Tax Cut Doom Seen Caused By Weak Fight

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, March 27.—House action, probably Tuesday, will complete the scuttling of the income tax cut for small taxpayers. The most serious fact about the tax fight is not that it was lost—for the odds that it would be adopted were very close from the outset—but that very little effort was made to win.

From the time that Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) outlined the "compromise" tax cut proposal in the Senate, there was hardly the slightest mobilization of labor, farm, or urban middle class people for either the House \$20 cut, or the Senate \$20-\$10 cut, or to sustain a fight for any cut.

The Democrats in Congress did little to overcome the apathetic situation. Instead, there is more than a grain of truth in the assertion that the Democrats were almost ready to call off the tax fight after the House vote of 210 to 205 for the \$20 cut. That vote provides good campaign material for 1956, and the fact that the small taxpayers will get no relief this year apparently concerns only a few of the Democrats in Congress.

The sorry fact is that unless an active mobilization of labor and farm strength is achieved, the \$1.25 minimum wage, and the farm parity fight, may also be reduced to Democratic Party slogans for 1956.

The attempt to restore 90 percent ratios for basic farm products will be debated on the House floor after the Easter recess.

The House will act this week also on the rise of 10 percent in the pay of 2,000,000 government employees. The Senate on Friday approved a 10 percent hike by a vote of 72 to 21. The Eisenhower administration had proposed that the increase be held to 6 percent, and had hinted that the President would veto anything over 7½ percent. A two-thirds vote will be required to override a veto if it occurs.

The Senate Banking and Currency committee staff is now analyzing the results of the stock exchange hearings which Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark) wound up last week. It is expected that Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind) will continue his campaign to prove that the inquiry was intended to undermine the economy of the nation.

House leaders of both parties, and ranking members of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services and Appropriations committees, will have lunch Wednesday with the President and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Their counterparts in the Senate will meet Thursday with the President and Dulles.

The Administration is concerned with the diverse tugs and strains in foreign policy that express themselves within both parties and between them. Senator Walter F. George's proposal for East-West negotiations and the release of the Yalta documents, have accentuated the divergent pulls that the growing isolation of the U. S. is causing.

Bills You'll Want To Do Something About

Congress Tally Sheet

Name and Number	What It Does	Where It Is	What YOU Can Do
Tax Bill HR 4259	Senate-passed bill would merely extend corporate and excise taxes which otherwise would expire April 1. House version would do this, also cut income taxes \$20 per person.	Both versions now before Conference Committee whose job is to reconcile conflicting provisions.	Wire or phone your Congressman to work to have House stand firm for its original version including \$20 tax cut.
Farm Bill HR 12	Establishes 90 percent parity support prices for basic commodities.	Reported favorably by House Agriculture Committee.	Tell your Congressman to vote yes.
German Treaty	Senate ratification of this treaty would give final endorsement for rearming Western Germany.	Chairman George of Foreign Relations Committee says group will begin hearings soon.	Opponents of ratification should be heard by committee. Have your organization testify. Ask your Senator to vote no against ratification.
UMT HR 2967	Would put Universal Military Training in operation by drafting 18-year-olds for six months training to be followed by 9½ years in reserves.	Hearings going on before House Armed Services Committee.	Demind your Congressman and Senators vote No.
Minimum Wage—Lehman-Rooney Bill S. 662 HR 6	Would raise minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.	No hearings scheduled	Write Chairman Hill of Senate Labor committee and Chairman Barden House Labor committee to hold hearings.
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Introduced by Weir (D-Minn), Powell (D-NY), Lane (D-Mass), bills would repeal Taft-Hartley and restore Wagner Labor Act.	No hearings scheduled	Write chairmen of Senate and House labor committees asking for hearings. Demand passage.
Section 14-B S. 1269 HR 4656 HR 2660	Introduced by Murray (D-Mont) in Senate and Roosevelt (D-Calif) and Fogarty (D-RI) in House, would repeal section of T-H under which states pass right-to-scab laws.	No hearings scheduled	Demand hearings before Senate and House Labor committees. Insist on passage.
School Aid Bill S. 5	Would spend \$500 million a year for two years to aid school construction, to be followed by federal grants to states from offshore oil royalties.	Hearings before Senate labor committee concluded	Write Chairman Graham Barden (D-NC) of House Labor committee to hold hearings.
FEPC S. 899 HR 690 and others.	Would ban discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or ancestry.	No hearings scheduled	Write chairmen of Senate and House Labor Committees to schedule hearings promptly.

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BIG-FOUR TALKS

WHEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER finally said he favors Big Four talks, Soviet Premier Bulganin immediately greeted his statement. With this development, the veil was lifted still further from the big hoax which the State Department has been perpetrating upon the American people.

This hoax includes the lie of Soviet aggression—a lie based not on any evidence but on a desire to whip up fear.

This hoax includes the constant blackmailing propaganda in Washington about inevitable and imminent war, accompanied by artificial and deliberate creation of tensions.

It is Washington, not the Soviet Union, which has long turned down proposals for Big Four talks.

MANY CAN see now how phony were the speculations about the recent government changes in the Soviet Union. When Bulganin replaced Malenkov, the press was filled with dope stories about how this means a new Soviet "get tough" policy. They said that the Soviet Union was now going to turn away from its previous stress on negotiations and peaceful coexistence.

Just two years ago, Malenkov told the Supreme Soviet there isn't an issue in dispute between the USSR and the U. S. A. which cannot be settled by peaceful negotiations. President Eisenhower refused to take up this bid, and many that followed, for American-Soviet talks. Repeated Soviet offers for Big Four meetings on Germany, on Austria, etc., were turned down.

So now the thought must dawn on many that whether Stalin, Malenkov or Bulganin was Premier the Soviets have a standing and repeated offer to our country to talk things over around a table instead of shooting things out.

Top level negotiations are needed among the Big Four, and also among the Big Five if Far Eastern questions are to be solved. Negotiations are needed to replace the policy of arming the Nazis by a system of collective security. Negotiations are needed to settle the German question, the Austrian treaty, the Formosa crisis. Negotiations are needed to reduce the oppressive arms burden. And above all negotiations are needed to ban the atomic and hydrogen bomb.

Which brings us to the crisis over—

QUEMOY AND MATSU

TRADITIONALLY the "superior" folks of the western world have talked sarcastically about the so-called Oriental custom of "saving face." But in yesterday's New York Times, the chief of its Washington Bureau bewails the fact that only last year Quemoy and Matsu "could have been evacuated without great loss of face. . . ." And now it would entail considerable loss of so-called "prestige."

Not America's interests but "saving face" is our problem!

Mind, the admission is openly made that our country's security is in no way involved in this situation. Reston admits that when he writes:

"The U. S. is isolated from its Western Allies over Quemoy and Matsu. It is risking war for islands that are not vital to its own security. . . ."

And only a week ago President Eisenhower threatened the use of so-called tactical atomic bombs in the Formosa Straits crisis! Even a staunch Eisenhower backer like Reston decries the hypocrisy of "officials in Washington . . . now talking about tactical atomic weapons as if they were instruments of mercy. . . ."

AGAIN LET US FOCUS on what these islands are and where they are. They are Chinese islands—not even Eisenhower disputes that. They are located right off the Chinese mainland. Even author James Michener, on a propaganda mission for the Seventh Fleet on Matsu recently said having our forces there is the same as if Russia held Staten Island and Brooklyn.

Picture that—it's not Russia which holds Staten Island and Brooklyn. It's our armed forces behind that bandit Chiang Kai-shek who hold the equivalent Chinese territories. And now we are threatening to use "tactical" atomic weapons to continue to hold them for Chiang!

In the case of the Senator from Formosa, Knowland, and McCarthy and Admiral Radford there is the pressure on the Administration to go right ahead and fight China in order to keep China's Brooklyn and Staten Island in Chiang's hands.

The Soviet Union has called on us for a Big Four meeting. It has called on us for discussions about the Formosa crisis. The time for such talks is now. And the least we can do to show our good faith is to evacuate Quemoy and Matsu without any more delay!

CLEVELAND

WALTER REUTHER in his prepared report submitted to the delegates at the convention of the United Auto Workers, devoted a section to the growing menace of FBI informers to the labor movement. He asked the convention to demand a congressional investigation of infractions upon civil liberties, and a revision of all the anti-Communist laws passed in 40 years, to remove from them any limitation of "what people can think and say."

Reuther cited two "security" cases of UAW members—Milo Radulovitch and John Lupa—to describe how the system of "guilty unless proved innocent" works. The procedure that bars the possibility to a victim to confront an accuser or a witness or to cross-examine exposes the accused to "the lies of professional liars" as well as to "innocent errors of mistaken identity." Reuther named as examples of the type of witnesses used by the FBI Matsow, Crouch, Budenz and Manning Johnson.

AMONG Reuther's recommendations to the convention is the addition of two more vice-presidencies to a total of four. He gave as his reason the increase of membership to a total of about 1,500,000, and the piling up of duties upon the four top officers.

The recommendation was seen by many here as an opportunity for the election of the Negro to the top post. For at least 12 years the issue of electing at least one Negro to the executive board of 18 members and four officers has been pressed against the strong opposition of the Reuther administration. There is no indication even now, however, that the administration favors a Negro for one of the two posts.

A SECTION of the Reuther's report on peace says:

"Recent information on the deadly effects of radioactive 'fall-out' over widespread areas

should convince everyone that the only adequate defense against the H-bomb is peace. There is no other defense."

Reuther says that, with the new weapons emerging, "war no longer confronts us with the alternative of victory or defeat. Peace is now a condition of survival!"

Reuther calls for emphasis on economic aid to countries abroad and a war on poverty at home as the way to defeat "Communism," but he gives no indication of his formula for peace between the big powers.

THE MAIN WEIGHT of the report is on the Guaranteed Annual Wage demand, for which the UAW is currently negotiating with Ford, General Motors and American Motors. An interesting section of the report was a throwback to the 1935 Henderson Report on the unstable auto industry. Reuther quoted the following section from a summary of the report in the Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review of March on the reactions of the workers in the industry:

"They feel, generally, that if the automobile manufacturers were restricted to a 30-hour week and were forced to guarantee an annual wage of decent proportions, they would find a way to stabilize employment through the year. In other words, all that is necessary is to make it costly for them not to do so."

Reuther underlined the above

World of Labor

by George Morris



Reuther's Report To UAW Convention

after words, "the 30-hour week."

At the last convention a sharp dispute developed over the 30-hour week resolution introduced by Ford Local 600, which was voted down. Reuther claimed the 30-hour week fight would contradict the fight for the annual wage while supporters of Local 600 said there was no contradiction.

REUTHER, as in his report for the 1953 convention, called for a comprehensive economic and legislative program to meet the "unfilled needs" of the people and at the same time cushion the economy against depression.

A section on automation, warning that "we are on the threshold . . . of an industrial revolution," called for a Congressional study of the subject and revealed that the union is calling a "broad representative conference" on automation in Washington some time in April to which representation of labor, government and industry have been invited.

Greeting the merger agreement with the AFL, Reuther has high praise for the terms as guarantees of CIO principles. He says:

"In implementing this merger agreement, we will be putting into motion the dynamic qualities of a bigger and more powerful constructive force in American life."

He further said, "We must put into this new opportunity the

(Continued on Page 6)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

The Biggest Blunder Of Our Foreign Policy



THE RATHER belated "me too" cries in Washington for a Big Four meeting are not unrelated to the way our foreign policy has isolated America.

Now both President and Senator George say they favor Big Four talks but they agree they should be held ONLY after ratification of a German Wehrmacht. How slowly the facts of life penetrate in Washington.

Observe what's happening. Austria has been delighted to accept a Soviet proposal to negotiate a peace treaty. Last month the Austrian ambassador in Moscow told Molotov his government was very pleased about the new concessions the Soviet Union had made to sign the treaty regardless of a German settlement.

Japan is falling all over itself negotiating trade, fishing and peace treaties with China and the Soviet Union. Japanese-Soviet talks open soon in New York.

NEVERTHELESS Eisenhower says that Big Four talks will not be held BEFORE the Paris pacts are ratified. These pacts provide for rearming west Germany, giving the Bonn regime its "sovereignty" and incorporating its armed forces in NATO.

It's amazing how the self-delusion still exists in Washington that western Germany will remain a pliant tool of the U.S. State Department. Now is the moment to recall an analysis of the Paris agreements made by Konrad Adenauer's personal legal adviser, Professor Wilhelm

Grewe. As reported in the New York Times (Dec. 21) Grewe wrote:

"That the Paris agreements would become invalid and inapplicable after Germany's reunification."

M. S. Handler, Times correspondent in Bonn summarized Prof. Grewe's bulletin as follows:

"It means that a reunified German state, automatically liberated from the obligations of the Federal Republic to the Western Alliance, would be free to pursue any foreign policy it desired vis-a-vis the West and the East."

Why did Adenauer want that analysis published? Handler says it:

"Was to point to the Soviet government that the Paris agreements did not contain any commitments to extend the Paris agreements to a reunified Germany. In contending that a reunified Germany would have its hands free, the bulletin was in effect pointing out to the Soviet government that the door to negotiations could be held open, even from its own point of view."

NOTHING is more important to west Germany than unification. Bonn's friends in Washington can't do anything about unification. That is, they can't if they persist in trying to form a new Wehrmacht, and incorporating that Wehrmacht in a military alliance directed against the Soviet Union.

All this should dispel a good deal of the confusion surround-

ing the issue of Big Four talks.

When Big Four talks are held our representatives wouldn't accept a pre-condition of a rearmament Germany within a military alliance commanded by Marshal Zhukov or Rokossovsky. By exactly the same logic the Soviet Union can't accept a rearmament Germany directed against the USSR.

BY INSISTING that Germany be rearmed BEFORE a Big Four conference the Administration is making one of the biggest blunders of a blundering foreign policy. This means that a Big Four meeting or Soviet-West German talks would first have to negotiate the dissolution of the very measures planned under the Paris pacts.

Once more the world can see the bankruptcy of a foreign policy based on setting up so-called situations of strength. It's doomed to failure because it ignores the real situation of strength in the world: the cause of peace and the camp of peace.

There we have the whole of post-war history in a nutshell.

The war-time agreements at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam were based on maintaining the grand alliance which defeated fascism. But the bird-brains who followed Roosevelt reversed that policy. They accused FDR of "selling out" at Yalta. Instead they organized so-called "situations of strength." These turned out to be situations of weakness.

Now is the time for our country to accept the proposal of a Big Four meeting—as an alternative to the policy of arming the Nazis. That will restore America's good name.

Rail Maintenance Union May Press For 30-Hour Wk.

DETROIT, March 27.—The AFL Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees told the nation's railroads that employment for 60,000 of its members now idle is a must.



DANIEL W. TRACY, 68-year-old vice-president, who died in Washington last Tuesday, was president emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and served as assistant secretary of labor from 1940 to 1946.

T. C. Carroll, president of the 200,000-member union with headquarters here, also said that the union would press for a 30-hour week if joblessness continues to increase.

The big railroad union also said that it would push its five-year old plan for a guaranteed annual wage.

Carroll said that the railroads have put off 1 1/4 billion dollars worth of maintenance work and this is one of the reasons for 60,000 unionists being out of work.

The union's proposed program to solve this is a guaranteed 52 weeks work for maintenance workers. It was first proposed in 1950, and the railroad carriers are still mulling it over.

Cain Says He No Longer Follows McC

Former Senator Harry Cain, now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, stated yesterday he had stopped supporting the methods of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) in the last two years.

"I have been broadly educated in the past two years," he said. He referred to his two years service as an SACB member.

Cain said he now believes "no allegation against any person is worth anything unless the allegation is proved in front of that person."

Cain's remarks on the confrontation of accused persons were made in the TV "Youth Wants to Know" program.

While not directly calling for abolition of the attorney general's subversive list, Cain pointed out sharply that the listings were only "his (the attorney general's) allegations."

"We should not be happy or silent when hundreds of thousands are declared to be subversive by executive fiat," Cain continued. He urged that no group should be placed on a subversive list without a hearing before an administrative body.

Cain, who was an avowed member of the Republican right wing in the Senate, described himself yesterday as "a citizen who feels deeply about civil liberties."

In response to a question about the danger of war, Cain said: "I have no fear of aggression from outside."

Fail to Agree On Bridges Trial Stipulations

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (FP).—The pre-trial conferences in the Harry Bridges denaturalization case have collapsed, indicating that the hearing, which starts June 20, will be greatly prolonged.

The two questions on which the government and Bridges' attorneys failed to get together are: the introduction of testimony from "experts on communism" aimed to show the alleged nature of the Communist Party; and the question of whether Bridges' personal beliefs are an issue in the case.

Richard Gladstein, Bridges' attorney, was willing to stipulate on the nature of the Communist Party, but the government refused in return to rule out evidence on the longshore leader's personal opinions.

World of Labor

(Continued from Page 5)

same spiritual quality, the same sense of dedication and loyalty and devotion to principles that gave birth to the CIO."

REUTHER disclosed that pension and retirement plans cover 1,100,000 of the UAW's members. The number now drawing pensions on the union's plans is 42,800. Almost all of the union's members—1,374,000—are covered by hospitalization. Almost as many are covered by surgical and disability and life insurance.

Reuther noted that strikes are getting tougher and longer. The Kohler strike in Wisconsin will be a year old on April 5; the Park Drop Forge strike in Cleveland, after 14 months, was "settled" with an NLRB election in which only the scabs voted. The Ford Canada strike stretched for 113 days. North American aircraft for 54 days.

3,000 Teachers At City Hall Rally

Three thousand teachers gathered at City Hall last week in a mass demonstration for salary increases. They urged adoption of a compromise salary program approved by a group of teacher organizations, which would provide an across-the-board \$450 annual raise.

Charging that School Superintendent William Jansen had sought to threaten teachers by advising school principals of his disapproval of the demonstration, the Teachers Union wired Jansen:

"Your use of your position and official Board of Education facilities to intimidate teachers planning to attend today's salary demonstration at City Hall is an inexcusable interference with the right of teachers to peacefully petition the Mayor for redress of their salary grievances."



J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (center), chairman of the Senate banking committee, confers with General Motors vice-president Albert Bradley (left) and GM president Harlow Curtice as they prepare to testify at the Senate stock market probe. Curtice denied there is no competition in the automobile industry and claimed it is the consumer who sets the price of a car.

Southern Phone Strikers Charge Company Is Tapping Their Wires

RALEIGH, N. C., March 27 (FP).—Striking telephone workers have accused Southern Bell Telephone Co. of tapping union telephones. "I've been in this business too long not to know when someone has cut in on a telephone," P. R. Latta, president of the

local CIO Communication Workers, said. He charged the company had tapped a telephone at his office and another phone at union headquarters. At the same time, he denied that acts of vandalism charged by the company were in any way connected with the union.

Meanwhile, in Greensboro, CWA Local 3607 president T. E. Faircloth, charged that high school students had been assigned to scab on the striking telephone workers.

Eight students of Greensboro Senior High School who have been working for Southern Bell in a school vocational training program are being driven to work in cabs and cars furnished by the company, it was admitted by school principal A. P. Routh.

Milwaukee Local OKs Seniority Rights for Workers from Detroit

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—An overflow special meeting of Local 75 of the CIO United Auto Workers, representing the workers at the American Motors Corp., Milwaukee, body plant, voted overwhelmingly to uphold the principle of integrated seniority for Hudson workers who may wish to move from Detroit to apply for jobs in the Milwaukee plant. The decision would, in effect, permit Hudson workers, whose jobs were

eliminated by the Hudson-Nash merger, to transfer their full seniority with them in the Milwaukee plant.

The union meeting was held in a somewhat tense atmosphere, because of fears of 1,500 new workers, undoubtedly fostered by some company-minded and temporarily confused elements, that their jobs would be threatened by a large influx of Hudson workers. But after union spokesmen explained that without integrated seniority the company could encourage competition between the various plants based on speedup, the vote in favor of the local union leadership's position was about 20 to 1.

A case in point was the decision of the company two years ago to move its Rambler body operations to the Kenosha plant, based on the excuse that the Kenosha workers would consent to produce more bodies per hour than those in the Milwaukee plant. If the company, based on increased speedup in Kenosha, decided to move all its operations out of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee AMC workers would be out in the cold without the protection of integrated seniority.

The decision applies only to the Milwaukee plant. Local 72, representing the Kenosha AMC workers, had resisted the principle of integrated seniority, but accepted the compromise of giving Hudson workers priority in employment over new applicants. It is expected that the decision would affect only about 200 who would actually make the switch from Detroit.

MILWAUKEE BAR DEFENDS RIGHT OF ALL TO COUNSEL

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—The Milwaukee Bar Association issued a statement last week, adopted by its executive committee, defending the right of attorneys to represent clients of minority political views, without fear of stigma attached to defense of such clients. At the same time the Bar Association set up a panel of nine or 10 attorneys who would be available to persons of unpopular political beliefs that would otherwise find it difficult to secure legal representation because of fear on the part of attorneys against loss of other and more conservative clients.

This announcement came as a result of the impending visit of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which opens its hearing here tomorrow. It is known that several of the 14 persons subpoenaed were having difficulty in obtaining counsel.

The Bar Association resolution follows:

"Under our system of justice every person is entitled to the benefit of adequate legal counsel in any situation affecting his legal rights; the representation of such persons is a proper duty of members of the bar; there are no adverse inferences or unfavorable implications to be made or drawn against any attorney for the proper and vigorous representation of any client in any situation, nor does such representation bear any stigma or constitute any evidence

of the personal opinions or beliefs, political or otherwise, of the attorney so engaged; but is instead to be construed as an honorable discharge of his duties in the administration of law and justice."

Jeff School Opening Spring Enrollment

Enrollment begins today for spring term courses at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Classes begin the week of April 11.

Howard Selsam, director, yesterday called attention to the fact that over 70,000 persons, represented by 115,000 course enrollment have taken courses at the school during its past 45 terms; and stated:

"There can be no doubt that the imprint of our teaching is felt widely in the labor-progressive movement of New York."

"Now, when the pressing problems of our day so urgently demand the ideological clarity which only Marxism-Leninism can give, the educational services of the Jefferson School are more needed than ever."

"We hope all our students and other friends will begin work NOW to guarantee the minimum 1,500 enrollment required to conduct our program for the spring term."

Bulletins announcing spring term courses, together with class admission cards, may be obtained at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
AIR-CONDITIONER—Top Rated 1954 Model. Reg. \$319.95. Pre-Season Spec. \$169.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 - 4th Ave. (12 & 14 Sts.) GR3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

FURNITURE FOR SALE
USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8008.

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MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8008.
SPEKES moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

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Quick, mister, quick! Daily Worker sub rates go up April 1 from \$8 to \$12 a year.

BOOKS

'Day of the Cattleman'
An American Classic

THE DAY OF THE CATTLEMAN, by Ernest Staples Osgood. The University of Minnesota Press. \$4.50.

By ERIK BERT

Rufus Choate, once-noted lawyer, is quoted in the just-issued Senate subcommittee report on juvenile delinquency as having said of the Pilgrims:

"They first landed on their knees and then on the aborigines." It goes on to quote Max Bigman of the Crow Indian tribe:

"The buffalo gave us food, our clothing, our houses, our tools, our fuel. The white man came and killed our buffalo."

Ernest Staples Osgood describes this gruesome sector of our subjugation of the Indians in some detail, as part of the larger history of the cattle industry on the high plains.

A prerequisite for taking over the high plains for capitalist cattle-raising was to dispose of the Indians. The slaughter of the buffalo accomplished that.

Osgood quotes a contemporary observer: "Slaughtering buffalo is a government measure to subjugate the Indians."

In a debate in Congress in 1874 Rep. James A. Garfield said that the Secretary of the Interior had declared that he would rejoice, so far as the Indian question was concerned, when the last buffalo was exterminated.

In 1870 the editor of the Cheyenne (Wyoming) Daily Leader had bemoaned the fact that the "tedious process of Indian extinction must go on for years."

In a few short years, Osgood says, the tribes were "broken, subdued, stripped of their power, driven from their hunting grounds and reduced to helpless wards of their conquerors."

In 1883 the Secretary of the Interior was receiving messages that the Blackfoot Indians were eating the bark of the cottonwoods and poplars along the river banks to keep from starving to death. And during 1883 hundreds of Indians in Montana died of starvation, it was reported.

Osgood's book contains a photograph entitled "After the Buffalo Had Gone." It shows a crowd of starving Indians "around the government slaughter house at the Fort Peck Agency, Montana" in 1884. That photo is a testimonial to the wanton manner in which human beings were sacrificed for cattle and cattle profits.

And today, the Senate subcommittee report says, the Indians must support their families on

"lower average family incomes than any other national or racial group in our country."

The section on the Plains Indians is only a small part of Osgood's book.

There is every justification for having reprinted this volume which was first published a quarter of a century ago.

Osgood describes the economic basis for the first cattle herds in the northern plains: the local markets that developed around mining camps, the food requirements of the army posts which carried on the war against the Indians, and the "ephemeral towns" that moved along at the head of the railroads as they were pushed across the continent.

From this period to the end of the open range was only a few decades. The disasters of 1885 and 1886 that destroyed great herds of cattle, marked the end of the open range economy. Thereafter, when restoration of the herds began, the basis had to be the production of hay for winter feeding, that is to a partial crop-producing cattle enterprise.

An extremely worthwhile chapter, one certainly worth retelling after 25 years, is the story of the Johnson County (Wyoming) War, in which the participants were the big cattlemen, a band of hired killers, the U. S. federal cavalry, the small ranchers and the motley town population of Johnson County.

I recommend Osgood's "Day of the Cattleman." I also recommend the above-mentioned report on Juvenile Delinquency, which I think can be had for the asking if you will write to your Representative or Senator or to Sen. Kefauver, head of the subcommittee which issued the report.

Ella Jackson's Art
Work To Be Shown
At Teachers' Center

Teachers Center Gallery's seventh exhibition of the current season will feature prints, drawings and watercolors by Mrs. Ella Jackson. The gallery is at 206 W. 15 St.

Ella Jackson, who is now retired from service as a teacher of Fine Arts in the New York City high schools, has shown her work widely.

Her paintings and prints have been exhibited in New York galleries and in museums as well as in national traveling exhibitions, in several instances receiving special awards.

The exhibition will open with a reception on Sunday afternoon, April 3 from 3-6 p.m., and will run to April 23.

'Finian's Rainbow'
To Be Seen Off
Broadway April 1

The Hudson Guild Community Players will present their production of "Finian's Rainbow" by E. Y. Harburg on April 1. Performances will be held at the Hudson Guild Theatre, 436 W. 27 St., every ensuing Friday and Saturday for an indefinite run. Curtain will be at 8:40 p.m. This musical which made its Broadway premiere in 1947 is being directed by Peeta Greene, choreography by Natalie by Natalie Jaffe, musical direction by Ralph Dale.

Beg your pardon, but did you know that the Daily Worker sub rates go up April 1 from \$8 to \$12.

On the 350th Anniversary of 'Don Quixote'

Cervantes' Great Book Mirrored
The Dying and New in Whole Epoch

By ALBERT PRAGO

This year is the 350th anniversary of the publication of one of the world's greatest literary classics, the immortal *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

A wealth of attention has been showered upon this work. It has had more editions than Shakespeare's collected plays; it has been illustrated by Hogarth, Dore, Cruikshank, Daumier; translated into every language; has been the subject of 72 operas and ballets, including those of Purcell, Mendelssohn, Offenbach, Massenet, de Falla; seven orchestral compositions; four songs for voice and piano; two operas on Cervantes' life; several movies, including a forthcoming Soviet production starring the peerless Cherkassov; it has been the inspiration for many great novelists like Sterne, Butler, Fielding, Smollett, Scott, Melville, Dostoyevski, Flaubert—who recognized in Cervantes—and in Rabelais—the real founders of the novel; it has given rise to innumerable philosophical dissertations and observations; its language has immensely enriched our own. Yet, in spite of this and even more, it remains the love of a few who try to pierce the obscurantist cultural veil erected by the bourgeoisie.

Today, in our country, many people know of the book in the form of adulterated, abridged versions which have popularized some of the more humorous deeds of the valorous Don, such as his fight with the windmills or the battle with the sheep.

Few ever read the entire rich work and therefore fail to appreciate anything but Cervantes' devastating attack upon the terribly dull works on knight errantry. It is not only a lampoon against knight errantry but presents us with a panoramic view of the renaissance Spain in which Cervantes lived. It mirrors a whole epoch, one that was dying and giving birth to the new capitalist order. And it is mirrored brilliantly by a genius



who was compared by Karl Marx with other titans like Aeschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, Balzac and Goethe.

Through the many characters that people the masterpiece, a good part of Spain is traversed; the people and their customs are so lovingly portrayed that Saint Beuve was called upon to designate it as the Bible of humanity. If one is well versed in this first of the realistic novels, traveling through Spain for the first time (as I did in the Lincoln Battalion) one will have the extraordinary sensation of returning to familiar regions, such is the impact of Cervantes' graphic descriptions of a rural Spain which remains little changed even today.

The popularized versions of this prodigious work have produced a superficiality which has turned things upside down in a non-quixotic way. Tilting at windmills and other quixoticisms have come to have so broad a meaning that they are even inappropriately applied to the ridiculous sallies of Secretary Dulles, who boasts of achieving victories abroad fresh on the heels of each new diplomatic misadventure or blunder. However, the renowned *Don Quixote's* exploits, however ludicrous and

erratic, were inspired by the noblest intentions.

The ingenious gentleman-of la Mancha, otherwise known as the Knight of the Sad Countenance, also Knight of the Lions, whose mind was crammed with a world of disordered notions, enthusiastically set out to befriend the poor, redress injuries and right wrongs, punish the wicked, exterminate ogres.

Secretary Dulles consorts with the rich and infamous, attacks all that is humane and good, rewards the arch villains of society, yet prates of accomplished miracles on behalf of what most of the world knows to be a bloodthirsty predatory crew.

At least Quixote had a Sancho Panza to bring him down to earth from time to time with his homely good sense. Sancho, the peasant turned squire, though he respected his master's noble strivings, knew him to be mad so that it was left to Sancho to be concerned with such mundane affairs as wages, meals, clothing, shelter, security. Without Sancho, Quixote could not have existed in the imaginary world with which he continuously quarreled. And even Quixote learned, on his death bed and therefore too late, that to quarrel with one's age is reasonable and significant only for the sake of the future. The working class does not want to march backwards; we look to the past not to cling to it quixotically, but with a view of arriving more quickly and more intelligently at the future.

We pay homage to the outstanding man of Spain's renaissance and to the even more outstanding book whose 350th anniversary we celebrate this year.

Course in Teaching
And Calling Square
Dances Starts April 4

People's Artists announces a 10-week course in the teaching and calling of square and folk dance. This course is planned for people who plan to make use of this knowledge in the near future—such as camp counsellors, group workers, club leaders, teen-agers who will be working with children, etc.

The course will be held at People's Artists studio at 124 W. 21 St., starting Monday, April 4 and every Monday thereafter for ten weeks at 8 p.m.

Irwin Silber, square dance caller assisted by Norma Starobin, experienced dance teacher, will be the instructors. There will be a special session on Israeli dances taught by a specialist in that field of folk dance.

Mimeographed material of dances taught, book and record bibliography will be available to the students.

Registration takes place today through April 4 from 10:30 to 5:30 at the studio office. Phone WA 9-3907 for further information. A limited number of partial scholarship will be available to teen-age students.

Want Soviet Students
Visit Mutually Good

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The Michigan Daily, official newspaper of the students at the University of Michigan here in an editorial, March 19, says that when the delegation of Soviet student editors come here the University should be careful to make their visit worthwhile, both for them and the U of M students.

The Michigan Daily says, "If we do not learn something from them we have wasted our efforts in hosting them. We should be able to get some idea of what life is like, behind the iron curtain (to use a worn out phrase) in comparison to what they find here."

Today's Best
Bets on TV,
Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Sherlock Holmes (4) 7
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Sid Caesar Show (4) 8
Movie: Battle for Music (British) (5) 8. Documentary—On Struggle of London Philharmonic during war.

Mimi Benzell, soprano (7) 8:30
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Medic (4) 9
Robert Montgomery Presents (4) 9:30

Studio One: "Dominique" (2) 10
Steve Allen Show (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, CIO news, WABC 7
The Choraliers WCBS 7:30

Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25

Mimi Benzell, soprano WABC 8:30
Godfrey's Talent Scouts WCBS 8:30

Met Opera Auditions WABC 9
Michael Rabin, violinist WRCA 9

Bing Crosby WCBS 9:15

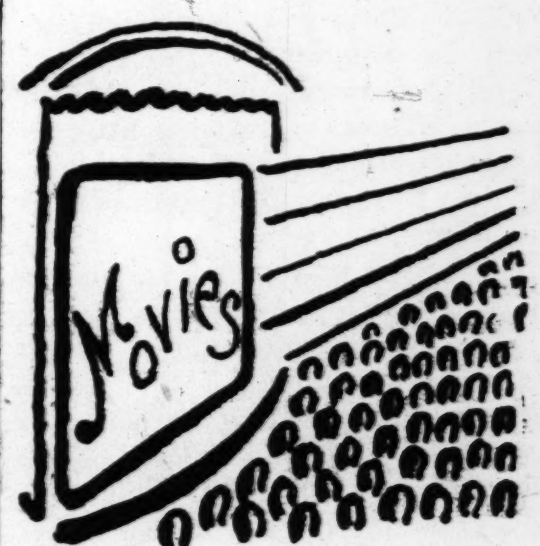
MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's Theatre

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.

Camille (Greta Garbo revival),



Translux Normandie.

Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.

Glass Slipper, Music Hall

Prince of Players Eighth St.

Star Is Born, Greenwich

Times Gone By (Italian), Apollo 42nd St.

Wages of Fear (French), Paris

Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian), Stanley

DRAMA

Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.

Juno and Paycock, Greenwich

Mews.

Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St.

Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)

Kismet, Ziegfeld

Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre

Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix.

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden

Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse,

62 E. Fourth St.

Once Over Lightly, Barbizon

Plaza Theatre

Shaw's You Never Can Tell,

Provincetown Playhouse

City Center Opera Co., City

Center Theatre

5,000 Londoners Marched vs. H-Bomb

A dramatic silent protest against the H-bomb was made by 5,000 Londoners last Sunday when they marched from a rally in Trafalgar Square to the Cenotaph in Whitehall. No slogans were chanted, no songs were sung. As traffic came to a halt all that

CAL. BAR UPHOLDS LAWYERS' RIGHT TO 5th AMENDMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (FP).—The right of attorneys to invoke the fifth amendment has been upheld by the governors of the State Bar of California. The governing board rejected a proposal to disbar attorneys who invoke the Fifth Amendment in refusing to divulge their political views before investigating committees. They also rejected a proposal to discipline attorneys for "acting disrespectfully toward congressional or legislative committees."

The governors did, however, endorse legislation to disbar or suspend attorneys who "advocate or teach the violent overthrow of the government."

The board's decisions followed upon hearings held here and in Los Angeles. A group of attorneys testifying against the proposed disbarment for use of the Fifth Amendment declared such action would "gild at, and in some respects destroy, the presumption of innocence, which is the cornerstone of the personal freedom and dignity of all American citizens."

Among opponents of disbarment was Gordon Campbell, American Legion commander in Monterey, who said the proposals aimed at "government by confession" and "assume guilt rather than innocence." The Legion's state com-

Union Charges Fraud In N.C. Textile Vote

ELKIN, N. C., March 27.—The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), which lost an NLRB election at the Chatham Mfg. Co., charges that the elections were "unfair."

The union said the company padded the list of eligible workers by including supervisors, professional workers, foremen and clerical workers. It said the election arrangements were made by the NLRB and the company without prior consultation as to acceptance with representatives of employees. The union also charged that the regular procedures to protect employees from company coercion were ignored by the NLRB and officials of the company.

The union refused to sign official papers saying the election had been a fair one.

mandar, Malcolm Champlin, advocated disbarment.

Weightlifter Looks Forward To USSR Trip

DETROIT, March 27.—Norbert Schemansky, who holds three world's records in weightlifting, may go to the Soviet Union this spring to compete there. His coach, Clarence M. Johnson, says the Detroit policeman will be a member of the American team if it makes the trip.

"The Russians have asked us to go in April," he said. "This is too soon after the Pan-American games, but we are considering it seriously." He says the American and Russian sportsmen get along fine.

"No question about it, athletic meets between countries bring better relations," he declared. "You don't want to fight with people you know."

He said the invitation to go to the Soviet Union came as a result of a talk he had with Soviet sports people last year in Vienna.

AFL Teamsters Fined \$359,000 Under T-H Act

BOSTON, March 27 (FP).—Local 25, AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has been ordered by a federal judge to pay \$359,000 damages to W. L. Mead, Inc., an interstate trucking firm, as the aftermath of a strike at terminals in Boston, Springfield and Providence.

The union was penalized under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The strike came about when the company violated the union agreement by shifting a driver to the job of freight handling. The judge, however, held that the union could not exercise the right to strike, and awarded damages to the truck company.

LONDON.

could be heard was the subdued shuffle of feet.

Silence enveloped the pavements: passers-by dropped their conversations to whispers as the marchers passed them carrying banners and posters.

Leading the march was a be-medalled veteran of the Second World War. He carried a simple wreath of laurel with his message, which the meeting had earlier approved:

"In this atomic age Remembrance requires us to deepen our resolve that all shall live in peace."

As the wreath was laid at the foot of the Cenotaph, the Rev. John Bliss said a brief prayer. "In the name of God and humanity, let us go forth and struggle for peace and brotherhood and justice for all nations," he concluded.

ONE VOICE

That was all. Quietly the demonstration dispersed. London's protest against the H-bomb had come to an end with a quiet and confident resolve.

Earlier, the marchers had stood in Trafalgar Square listening to nine men and women—leaders of trade unions, members of the Labor Party, Communists and Christian pacifists who had declared with one voice: "Ban the H-bomb."

In the pale sunlight of London's first real day of spring they proclaimed their support for the demand and affirmed their faith in the forces for life, against death.

Whole families were there, mothers with babes in their arms, young people and old giving voice to a far larger section of the nation's disapproval of the government decision to make the hydrogen bomb.

They listened to speakers who would doubtless disagree on many other issues, but were united in their opposition to the hydrogen-war threat.

'AN OUTRAGE'

There was County Councillor Miss Raymonde Hawkins of Sussex, urging protests to MPs and Prof. J. D. Bernal, FRS—listened to in solemn silence—as he warned of the hidden dangers in H-bomb explosions.

Banners of local peace committees and trade unions were held aloft in the crowd.

An American television company was there to take shots of the great demonstration, which passed a resolution describing the decision to make the bomb as "an outrage against the wishes of the British people."

Then the audience lined up to march. The posters and placards were taken up. "Civilized Defence! Ban the H-Bomb" "No Arms for the Nazis" "Never Again" "Five-Power Talks Now" said the slogans.

Behind the banner of the British Peace Committee which had organized the rally, the marchers moved forward. Slowly, quietly... in a silence that was eloquent.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

'I'd Win in the Pros with Them,' the Man Said

IT WAS DROOL NIGHT at the Garden Saturday. First the college coaches leaned forward and dug each other in the ribs watching the best high school seniors of our five boroughs compete in an Allstar game in which Brooklyn-Queens beat Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond. There were "Most Valuable" Harvey Salz, a normal-sizer from Jefferson, and Frank McGuire, up from North Carolina, is reported to have sold Harvey on Chapel Hill. And his companion backcourt accomplice in brilliance, Alan Seiden of Jamaica, a 5-10 whiz who led his team to the city title and is called better than was Bob Cousy. He's for the St. John's law school scholarship and home cooking—so far. And tall Don Goldstein of Tilden, and on the other team players like Calvin Ramsey of Commerce, Willie Newsom of Washington and John Brady of Manhattan Prep, and you had to think that the high leaping, speedy, skilled Ramsey, for instance, just as he stood last night as a schoolboy, would be the best player on let's say the Yale or Harvard or Rutgers team of this year.

Then the senior college Allstars in the big East-West game, which is promoted by the Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund for camp scholarships which I have asked around about and found is a good little thing for what it sets out to do.

What a showcase as an All East team featuring the likes of Maurice Stokes, Tom Gola and Dick Ricketts trotted out on the floor. I saw Red Auerbach, the Boston Celtic coach, glued floorside when the warmups started and that man must've really been in motion yesterday, for his team finished staving off the inevitable, i. e., loaded Syracuse, on Saturday about 5 P.M. in Boston. I know the planes are fast from Boston, but you still have to get to an airport, and then get to the Garden from LaGuardia, and on Sunday he was due back in Boston.

If Ol' Red wanted to dream about Maurice Stokes in a Boston uniform, he was wasting his time, for Stokes probably played himself right to Milwaukee. That far off city has the first draft crack, and anyone watching this Allstar game knows that nobody in their right mind would pick Don Schlundt, the Indiana beahpole reported to have been their first choice as a Midwest natural, over Stokes. Whatever eye was present for Milwaukee must have rushed to the Western Union at halftime and with shaking hand inscribed on the yellow paper "GRAB STOKES!"

THE POOR WESTERN TEAM never had a proper chance as the East fielded a first five of Stokes, Gola, Ricketts, Ed Conlin of Fordham and Corky Devlin of George Washington.

None of the pro scouts except Philadelphia's were interested, except in a useful way, in Tom Gola thrice in the early going moving like a flash to break up with his quick hands, anticipation and drive the Western pass pattern and flash downfloor with the interception.

Coaching eyes shone—and the happily packed Garden of mostly high school and college age cheered to the rafters—as Dick Ricketts roamed gracefully, tipping in shots, jump shooting, ball-handling. And Stokes, when he warmed up, scored four of five shot attempts, blazed under once in the night's most unstoppable driving, twisting layup, and struck sparks with his passwork to the other All Americans.

"Imagine a guy of 6-6 who passes like Dick McGuire," was one awed halftime comment I picked up from one who had never seen Maurice before.

This Devlin, who benefitted from his mates' rebounding and passing skill to score 16 points with a mighty sharp eye and a good drive, must have moved up about 12 places in the draft list. He's a Jersey boy who played at George Washington, listed at 6-5 but you can pretty well subtract one inch from all listed heights in basketball, like two years from the birthplace in baseball.

The East led from the start, then a second group went in which looked as if it could have played the Western star galaxy at least even over the whole game—Arnelle of Penn State, Wilkinson of Virginia, Hemric of Wake Forest, Fleming of Niagara and Evans of Kentucky.

It could've been a 40 point rout with the first team playing more—when they came back they went on a 16-1 three minute tear—but Coach Ken Loeffler pulled the string and sat them down. On one fast break there were just two passes, no dribbling, and a lay-in goal as Stokes cleared the defensive board, shot a T-quarter-back pass half the court to Devlin who ferried it forward to Dick Ricketts. The last pass was a little high and to one side and the galloping Ricketts twisted his body in midair to haul it in, then reversed direction in one bound and scored.

"Took that one in like a first baseman," admired a press box occupant near me.

Which he is, and a good one.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM later I asked the bemused Loeffler how he would like to take the squad he had just handled into the pro league with a new franchise next year. "I'd love it," he dreamed, "and I'll tell you something, I'd win with them." As though he had forgotten something he added hastily, "New franchise? I'd want an ironclad three year contract."

Forget you were the La Salle coach, I said, and honestly and objectively who would you take first for the pros if you were picking?

"Gola," he said, "and I'll tell you why. Defense. He may be outscored by this one, outrebounced by that one, the pros have great specialists, but he does it all AND plays real defense. Now for instance, he could take someone like Schayes of Syracuse, and cut his points in half, let's say instead of his scoring 30 he'd score 15. That would make the difference in a given ball game, wouldn't it?"

"But," he added, "you take the three there in the showers, Gola, Stokes and Ricketts. Add any one of them to any of the trailing pro teams, and he'll pull that team right up." This with a decisive sweep of his hand upward.

Outside, talking of the unprecedented one-sidedness of the game in favor of the East, one writer said: "Well, next year the West will have Russell."

"That's right," said another, "but the East will have Green."

For Peace, Jobs and Democracy

We Cordially Request Your Attendance at Our

MAY DAY 70th ANNIVERSARY

Planning Conference

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St.

Saturday, April 2
At 1 P.M.

All rank and file trade unionists and community spokesmen, and all labor-loving persons interested in mapping plans for New York's gala May Day 70th Anniversary Peace Rally at Union Square are cordially invited to elect delegates and come as participating observers to our April 2 Planning Conference.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS! ENTERTAINMENT BY THE BEST!

Registration Fee for delegates and observers — \$1

Auspices: Provisional Workers and Peoples Committee for May Day 1955. Room 301, 575 Ave. of Americas, N.Y. 11, N.Y.

What's On?

ALL POOLS HOOTENANNY, featuring Jenny Vincent, Pete Seeger, Dave Seagr, Jackie Berman, The Pythians, 135 W. 70. Sat., April 2, 8:30. Tickets \$1.25 (advance); \$1.50 at door, at bookshops & Peoples Artists, 124 W. 21 St., WA 9-3907.

